

The
Management
University
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 106 : SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 11TH APRIL 2018

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

An Overview of every society at every stage of development has devised ways and means of providing services for those in need: the orphans; the handicapped; the sick; the aged and others. The tendency of humans to help one another has been a common feature of all societies. In all societies every person owes certain duties to the family, community and the nation state. Every person has rights, benefits and responsibilities which derive from membership of these social groupings. In traditional Africa, for instance, social needs and social problems were dealt with by the family, both immediate and extended. In those days, there was no specialized cadre of workers to handle such problems as poverty, disease or death. Such problems were dealt with by the family lineage or the clan. Help was provided through the extended family and intervention of neighbours. Clearly, the family laid the foundation for modern social welfare. Notwithstanding the foregoing, religious organisations have made important contributions to the development of social welfare. For several decades, church-related voluntary organisations have endeavoured to meet various social needs. However, over time, the nation state has gradually assumed a greater role as the principal source of social provision. Although the family and the church are still important actors in the welfare field, they are no longer considered adequate to meet social problems which have emerged as a result of rapid social and technological change. Modern society has become so complex that state intervention in social welfare has become a universal phenomenon. Numerous social welfare services and institutions have sprung up to replace earlier sources of social provision. Virtually every country now has a ministry or department of social welfare. At the governmental level, there has been a proliferation of policies, plans and programmes aimed at improving and expanding social welfare. However, due to the limited resources, governments have continued to support voluntary social welfare organisations.

Required:

- a) With relevant examples discuss the manner in which functional character of society contributes in addressing the concerns raised in the case study
(5 Marks)
- b) Discuss the role of sociology discipline in addressing the concerns raised in the case study.
(10 Marks)
- c) What expertise will you provide to African countries to address modern social welfare challenges?
(10 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

With relevant examples discuss the core principles upon which social structure operates
(15 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Discuss the measures you will put in place to counter negative effects of industrialization in a country.
(9 Marks)
- b) Explain the core factors that affect socialization process in a country (6 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) With relevant examples evaluate the role of sociology discipline in the development process of a country.
(7Marks)
- b) With relevant examples discuss the core factors that contribute towards resistance to social change in country.
(8 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

With relevant examples justify the need to embrace globalization in national development.
(15 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) A .With relevant examples evaluate Malthusian theory of demographic patterns
(7 Marks)
- b) Analyze the core issues commonly examined when measuring working conditions in a country
(8 Marks)